

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE IDENTITY OF *ATTILA FLAMMULATUS*
LAFRESNAYE.

BY OUTRAM BANGS AND THOMAS E. PENARD.

Having examined the type of *Attila flammulatus* Lafresnaye in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, we establish its status as follows:

***Attila flammulatus flammulatus* Lafresnaye.**

Attila flammulatus Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 47 ("Colombia"—we substitute Vera Cruz, Mexico; type, Lafr. coll. 4,526 [Verreaux Catalogue], now Mus. Comp. Zool., 76, 375).

Attila citreopygga salvini Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. (Pasa Nueva, Vera Cruz, Mexico; type in coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.).

Measurements (in millimeters).—Type (M. C. Z., 76,375): wing, 94.0; tail, 79.0; tarsus, 28.5; exposed culmen, 26.5. Topotype of *A. c salvini* (M. C. Z., 102,465, ♂, Pasa Nueva, Vera Cruz, Mexico): wing, 94.0; tail, 77.0; tarsus, 28.5; exposed culmen, 26.0.

Range.—Vera Cruz and Pueblo, Mexico, south to Honduras.

Remarks.—The large size of Lafresnaye's specimen, the dark back, heavily streaked pileum, hindneck and sides, without any olivaceous shade, the orange-ochraceous rump and sides, the grayish throat and chest, very distinctly streaked—all agree with only the northern form named *salvini* by Ridgway and certainly not with *A. citreopygus* (Bonaparte), the recorded range of which has recently been extended to western Colombia by Chapman (Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXXVI, 1917, p. 495). Compared with topotypical specimens of *salvini*, the type of Lafresnaye's *Attila flammulatus* is found to be identical in all respects except that it has faded a little.

Selater (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., Vol. XIV, 1888, p. 358, footnote) states that *Attila flammulatus* Lafr. was unknown to him and hence he was unable to place it. Brabourne and Chubb (The Birds of So. Am., I, 1912, p. 319), however, include it in their list and give its range as "Colombia," no doubt on Lafresnaye's authority. But the locality Colombia is evidently an error as we have found to be the case with many other localities cited by Lafresnaye in his original descriptions.

Lafresnaye's designation of *Attila flammulatus* being the earliest for the species, the forms will stand as follows:

1. *Attila flammulatus flammulatus* Lafresnaye. Vera Cruz, Eastern Mexico.
2. *Attila flammulatus citreopygus* (Bonaparte). Nicaragua to western Columbia.
3. *Attila flammulatus cinnamomeus* Lawrence. Pacific slope of Mexico.
4. *Attila flammulatus mexicanus* Nelson. Tobasco, S. E. Mexico.
5. *Attila flammulatus luteolus* Ridgway. Pacific slope of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
6. *Attila flammulatus gaumeri* Salvin and Godman. Yucatan to coast of Br. Honduras.
7. *Attila flammulatus cozumelae* Ridgway. Cozumel Island.

These forms are all recognized by Ridgway in his *Birds of North and Middle America*, but it is very probable that the number will be reduced when more material becomes available for study. For example, Carriker in his annotated list of the birds of Costa Rica and Cocos Island (*Ann. Carnegie Mus.*, VI, 1910, p. 671) has already thrown out *Attila flammulatus luteolus*.